PROGRESSIONS
by Chester Kemp

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FOREWORD

The Astrological literature on progressions is not at all sparse, but in my view there was a need for this booklet. Having waded laboriously through most books on the subject, I found that there were many contradictions in method and calculation, and I could not really believe that astrology was quite that fickle. Taking a number of charts with accurately timed events, I tested each and every variant of approach whilst at the same time absorbing the astronomical and theoretical validity relevant to each. The result is this booklet. Every part of the exposition is the result of this research, coupled with an extensive amount of subsequent experience.

Secondary progressions will be known by name to many astrologers, but tertiary progressions may be new to the majority. I have found the latter method to be perhaps one of the most useful modes of progression and strongly recommend it to all. The other "new" feature is the theory using the Conversion Table of 24 hours = 360 degrees. As far as I know, this use of the table is unique to myself, and is, like the rest of the exposition, all part of a precision tool, being accurate enough for precise rectification.

In the Astrological Association "Book List" under the section on Predictive Astrology, I took the opportunity of clarifying the difference between the terms "directions" and "progressions." "Directions: a measure is added to all houses and planets irrespective of speed and direction at birth (e.g. one degree = one year)." Please gain my Virgoan gratitude and use the terms correctly!

I would like to thank those that looked at my

draft before publication and gave their helpful comments, who, if you find any difficulty in understanding any part, were responsible for making it easier to comprehend.

Chester Kemp.
April, 1972.
Tarnwood Park.

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2

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1. Introduction

The term progressions can be described as a system of astrological prediction where one cycle of time is related to another. Of this species, two stand out in terms of usefulness:

(a) Secondary progressions. "A day for a year." A day after birth is taken to relate to a year of life; thus the positions of the planets on the 20th day after birth relate to the conditions during the 20th year of life.

(b) Tertiary progressions. "A day for a lunar month." A day after birth is taken to relate to a lunar month of life; thus the positions of the planets on the 260th day after birth relate to the conditions during the 260th lunar month of life (roughly during the 20th year of life).

2. Method

The method of calculating both secondary and tertiary progressions is, in principle, exactly the same; so for the purposes of clarity of expression, the working for each will be taken side by side. (For those who already know how to do secondary progressions I would nevertheless advise them to follow all stages of working, otherwise certain other parts will not be clear).

The stages in the method are as follows:-

(a) To find the day number of the birthday.

(b//(c) To find the secondary/tertiary progressed date and the day the birth time relates to

(d) To find the day related to the noon

positions on the secondary/tertiary date.

(e) To find the progressed positions of the houses.

3. Calculation Stages

The object of this booklet is to explain how to carry out the calculations for both methods of progression; in order to make this as clear as possible, an example will be used to demonstrate all stages of the working.

Example data: 12 September 1945 at 0.57 a.m. GMT, 53N59 1W32
(given on page 5 the relevant parts for the calculations are MC 3°34' Aries, Sun 18°54' Virgo, Moon 19°18' Scorpio)

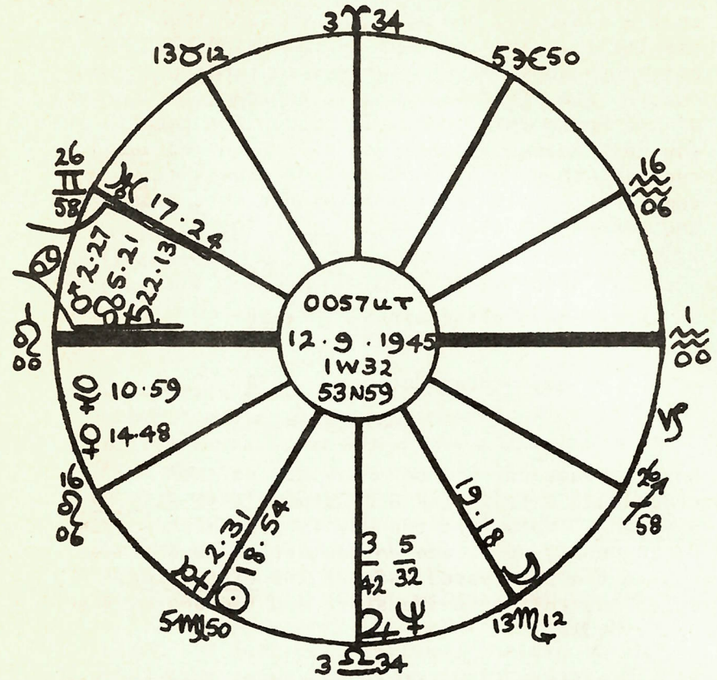
(a) To find the day number of the birthday

This is simply the number of the day between 1 and 365. Refer to table 1 ("Day numbers of the Months") and extract the figure for the required month, and then add to it the date of the month. Take no especial account if it is a leap year, the table accounts for this in practice. The figure should be noted by the side of the chart for future reference.

Month:	September	243
Date:	12th	+ 12
	Day Number	= 255 Day No.255.

(b) To find the secondary progressed date and the day the birth time relates to

To find this date, one day is added to the birth day for every year elapsed since birth, so that for the 26th birthday, 26 days are added. The safest way to do this is to add to



Day No. 255
NP ☉ 4♐39
NP ☽ 5♉03
MCC-5°15°20'

the Day Number the appropriate number of days (26 in the example), and work out the day that this results in. This is done by reversing the procedure applied with table 1 in finding the day number, i.e. from the result, subtract the number of the month immediately less than the result. If you have passed a leap year day (29th February) in reaching this date, subtract one from the remainder, otherwise the remainder is the date of the progressed month.

Day number	255
days after birth	+ 26
	= 281
day number/October	-273
remainder =	8

No leap year day has been passed, so the progressed date is the 8th October 1945 at 0.57 a.m. GMT. Note that the day is a complete cycle of 24 hours, so to add any number of days takes you to the progressed date at the birth time, which instant marks the start and the end of the daily cycle.

The 26th birthday, strictly speaking, occurs when the transiting Sun falls on the birth position of the Sun, for in the Sun's complete cycle the birth position of the Sun marks the start and end of this cycle. So for the purpose of absolute correctness the following statements can be made:

8 October 1945 at 0.57 a.m. = 12 September 1971.)
)
9 October 1945 at 0.57 a.m. = 11 September 1972.)
)
10 October 1945 at 0.57a.m. = 11 September 1973.)

(the dates when the Sun transits the natal degree of 18°54' Virgo).

(c) To find the tertiary progressed date and the day the birth time relates to.

Since in tertiary progressions a day equals a lunar month, we have to calculate how many lunar months have elapsed between birth and the month under consideration. This is easily done by referring to table 2 ("Tertiary Progressions"). You will note that there are trios of numbers headed respectively years, revolutions (revs) and increment (inc). The significance of each of these is best explained by using an example:

years	revs	inc
26	- 348	- 12

This means that approximately 12 days (inc) after the 26th birthday (years), 348 lunar months/revolutions (revs) have elapsed. To find the tertiary progressed date, one day must be added for every lunar month elapsed, so that the second figure (348 in the example) is the number of days to be added to the Day Number. The result is dealt with as for secondary progressions, except that the answer is liable to exceed the number of days in a year. To help calculations, the day numbers of 1 to 4 years are given at the right of table 1. The likelihood of passing a leap year day is increased, so greater care should be taken to ensure that if this occurs, one day should be subtracted. If in doubt as to whether you have passed a leap year day, a quick look into the ephemeris between the birthdate and the progressed date would be advisable.

Day Number	255
days after birth +	348
=	603 (603rd day of 1945).

days for 1 year - 365
= 238 (238th day of 1946

day number/August - 212
remainder = 26

No leap year day has been passed thus the tertiary progressed date is 26 August 1946 at 0.57 a.m.

This progressed date relates to about 12 days ("increment" in table 2) after the 26th birthday. To find out precisely this date it is necessary to refer to the ephemeris covering the period under examination. As with the Sun in secondary progressions, the natal position of the Moon marks the start and end of a complete lunar cycle. Referring to the ephemeris, the natal position of the moon is sought around the date found, and the date which this occurs is the precise maturation date. In the example 26 August 1946 at 0.57 a.m. = 24 September 1971 (tr. Moon 19° 18' Scorpio). Subsequent transits of the moon over its natal degree are in fact, further lunar months elapsing, and each will relate to one day further on from the tertiary progressed date. Thus the tertiary progressed date for any month during the year can be found by adding one day for every time the moon transits its natal position. In the example:-

26 August 1946 at 0.57 a.m. = 24 September 1971
27 August 1946 at 0.57 a.m. = 21 October 1971
28 August 1946 at 0.57 a.m. = 17 November 1971

(when the Moon transits its natal degree of 19°18' Scorpio).

(d) To find the day related to the noon positions on the progressed date.

So far in the calculations, the dates that the progressed positions have related to, have been in relation to the birth time. This is not a convenient state of affairs obviously, so we find the day that the positions of the planets at noon relate to, and use this instead; this is done by using table 3 ("Conversion Table"). This table takes advantage of the basic similarity between secondary and tertiary progressions. In both, a diurnal cycle of 24 hours is taken as the basic unit to be placed against a complete revolution of 360° of the Sun in secondaries, and of the Moon in tertiaries. This table simply compares 24 hours against 360 degrees in all practical sub-divisions of time.

For an understanding behind this table consider the following statements using secondaries with the example:-

0.57 a.m. relates to transiting Sun 18°54' Virgo

... A quarter of a day relates to a quarter of a year so that

6.57 a.m. relates to transiting Sun 18°54' Sagittarius

... using the same principle on a more complex case

12.00 noon relates to transiting sun 4°39' Pisces.

The last statement is the crux of the matter. No calculations to find the positions of the planets are necessary if the noon positions are used, and therefore they are taken directly from the ephemerides and the maturation date adjusted accordingly.

In using table 3, one is converting the time interval of the birth time from noon, to an arc of degree interval, which is then applied to the starting point of each solar and lunar cycle, the natal Sun and Moon. The resulting positions mark the new starting points for their respective cycles in terms of the progressed planetary positions at noon. They are termed respectively the "Noon Position Sun" (NPSo) and the "Noon Position Moon" (NPMo) and should be placed with the chart for future reference.

In line with current sensible thought, when finding the time interval, the time from the nearest noon is taken (i.e. the time from the noon on the same date). For a.m. births, the date which the progressed positions refer to will be after the originally found maturation date, and for p.m. births, the positions referred to will be before the originally found maturation date.

	Noon	$12^h 00^m$
	birth time (am)	− 0.57
	time interval	= 11 03
from table 3:	11 hours	$5^s\ 15^o 00'$
	3 mins.	+ 0 00 45
	degree interval	= 5 15 45

natal Sun $5^s 18^o 54'$ (Virgo i.e. 5 signs plus $18^o 54'$)

degree interval +5 15 45

=11 04 39 ($4^o 39'$ Pisces)

NPSo $4^o 39'$ Pisces

natal Moon $7^s 19^o 18'$ (Scorpio i.e. 7 signs elapsed plus $19^o 18'$)

degree interval + 5 15 45

= 13 05 03

less one circle − 12 00 00

1 05 03 ($5^o 03'$ Taurus)

NPMo $5^o 03'$ Taurus

If this had been a pm birth with the same time interval, the degree interval would of course have been subtracted from the Sun and the Moon).

The effects on the basic equations are as follows ... in secondaries

originally 8 October 1945 at 0.57 am = 12 September 1971 (tr. Sun $18^o 54'$ Virgo)

now 8 October 1945 at noon = 24 February 1972 (tr. Sun $4^o 39'$ Pisces)

and 9 October 1945 at noon = 23 February 1973 (tr. Sun $4^o 39'$ Pisces) and so on

... in tertiaries

originally 26 August 1946 at 0.57 am = 24 September 1971 (tr. Moon $19^o 18'$ Scorpio)

now 26 August 1946 at noon = 6 October 1971 (tr. Moon $5^o 03'$ Taurus)

and 27 August 1946 at noon = 2 November 1971 (tr. Moon $5^o 03'$ Taurus)

and 28 August 1946 at noon = 30 November 1971 (tr. Moon $5^o 03'$ Taurus) and so on

(e) To find the progressed positions of the houses

The MC is progressed at the rate of what is termed the "solar arc." The solar arc is the distance that the sun has progressed since birth either by secondary or by tertiary

progressions (i.e. the progressed position of the Sun minus the natal Sun). The remaining houses are found in a table of houses for the birth latitude for the progressed MC. To calculate this for the secondary progressions using what I will call the 'long' method you would do this:

Sun at 8 October 1945 at noon	$6^{s}14^{o}51'$
minus birth Sun	− 5 18 54
solar arc	= 0 25 57
plus birth MC	+ 0 03 34
progressed MC	= 0 29 31

(prog.MC $29^{o}31'$ Aries)

There is an easier method of computing the progressed MC though. The MC progresses at the same rate as the progressed Sun, therefore, the distance apart they held at birth, will still exist in relation to the progressed positions. That distance is termed the MC Constant, abbreviated MCC (this is presented by C.C.Zain in the Church of Light books). For ease of working the nearest distance is taken, and the distance is prefixed with a plus or minus sign whichever is appropriate – so that given the Sun's position the MC can be found using the appropriate plus or minus sign. Having found the MCC, its position should be noted by the side of the chart for future reference. To find the progressed MC using the MCC, just apply it to the progressed Sun.

birth Sun	$5^{s}18^{o}54'$	
birth MC	− 0 03 34	
	= 5 15 20	MCC − $5^{s}15^{o}20'$

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for secondaries:

Sun at 8 October 1945 noon	$6^{s}14^{o}51'$	
	6 14 51	
	− 5 15 20	apply MCC
	0 29 31	prog.MCs

for tertiaries:

Sun at 26 August 1946 noon	$5^{s}02^{o}38'$	
	12 00 00	plus 1 circle
	17 02 38	
	− 5 15 20	
	11 17 18	

The progressed MCs are respectively $29^{o}31'$ Aries (as before) and $17^{o}18'$ Pisces. Referring to a table of houses for the birth latitude (53N59 in the example) the Ascendants are respectively $17^{o}33'$ Leo and $20^{o}18'$Cancer.

4. Interpretation

The progressed positions (of the planets and houses) are now compared with the birth chart as well as to the other progressed positions ... do not however compare secondary with tertiary progressed positions, for whilst such a comparison would give valid results, there is a danger of being misled if without adequate experience. As aspects form between positions, their influence becomes more pronounced as they reach exactitude. There are orbs of influence though, and as a guide the following may be of some assistance. For my own work, the allowable limit for an aspect is one degree, but an orb of a quarter of a degree marks the period of maximum effect generally.

Looking at interpretation in a mechanistic way, the progressed positions when related to the natal positions by aspect do so in terms of a

natal perspective, i.e. in terms of the birth houses and rulerships. When the progressed aspect is between progressed positions (mutually) then the perspective should similarly be that of the progressed chart: a new chart from the progressed data should therefore be erected. This may be thought to be a "blinkered" way of approaching what is an essentially subjective thing, but nevertheless it is generally valid and can be used with confidence until experience exceptionally dictates divergence. Besides progressed aspects, it is useful to note when planets reach their stations and change direction, for these mark turning points in the particular mode of expression of the planet involved. To over generalize, when a planet turns direct so its expression becomes outward, whilst when a planet turns retrograde so its expression becomes inward.

As progressed planets and houses change signs, so they modify their type of relevance, and tend to show up (not as events) but as phases of life. In using a quadrant house division system such as Placidus, Campanus or whatever, another interpretational factor comes into the picture: progressed interception. A progressed planet in changing sign may become intercepted, and in consequence the activity of the planet may become apparently lessened or inhibited. Also, a progressed house cusp on changing sign may cause the preceding sign to become intercepted and thereby intercepting all planets in that sign. This ~~is~~ booklet's scope does not include going into detail on such matters, and it must suffice at this time, that those points have been drawn to your attention as worthy of noting interpretationally.

For the best set of interpretations I would refer

you to Ronald Davison's "The Technique of Prediction" (L. N. Fowler). There are two main advantages to this set in that the 'readings' are flexible, and also self-educating (i.e. you have to think and thereby quickly gain experience !).

5. To find the maturation date of progressed aspects

It is often helpful to know exactly when a progressed aspect, change of sign, or station occurs, and to find this out, there are a number of alternative methods; but for all of these, two pieces of information have first to be culled from the progressed positions: (a) the distance to exact aspect, and (b) the daily motion.

Presuming that one is starting from the noon positions on the progressed date (and are therefore using the Noon Position Sun or Moon), those two bits of information are found thus:

(a) Distance to exact aspect:
this is the amount that the progressed position moves to reach either:-
(i) a sign cusp or a natal position,
or (ii) another progressed position as at noon i.e. as if the latter progressed position had not itself moved).

(b) Daily motion:
(i) When to a sign cusp or a natal position, this is simply the daily motion of the progressed body,
(ii) When to another progressed body, both daily motions must be taken into account. To describe the effect, the analogy of

two trains passing each other (either both going the same direction, or in opposite directions) may be helpful in getting a visual impression of the calculation of their joint daily motion. If both positions are moving in the same direction (both direct or both retrograde), the joint daily motion is the lesser daily motion from the greater one. If the positions are mutually applying (one direct and the other retrograde), the joint motion is the sum of the daily motion of each.

Having got those two pieces of information, there are three methods of utilising them to calculate the time of the progressed aspect, and therefore the "time interval." From the time interval can be deduced the degree interval (using table 3), which is then applied to the Noon Position Sun/Moon to find the transiting position of the Sun/Moon on the date the progressed aspect relates to.

The three methods are (a) logarithms, (b) slide rule, and (c) interpolation tables.

(a) Logarithms: this method I feel to be outdated for astrological calculations, and strongly prefer either

(b) Slide Rule: perhaps the quickest method available at present. (The circular slide of John Gay is especially adapted for astrological work). or

(c) Interpolation Tables: quite straightforward and reliable. (Suggest either the Eugene Dernay "Tables of Diurnal Planetary

Motion" as the most complete, or briefer and handier, the Ebertin Verlag "Auxiliary Tables").

Returning to the example chart, on examining the progressed positions set for 8 October 1945 at noon, it will become apparent that progressed Venus is applying to the square of progressed Uranus. The positions at noon for Venus on the 8th and 9th respectively are $16^{o}52'$ and $18^{o}06'$ Virgo; therefore Venus' daily motion is $1^{o}14'$. For those two dates Uranus was at $17^{o}21'$ and $17^{o}20'$ Gemini; a daily motion of 1' retrograde. They are mutually applying, and so the motions must be added to find the joint daily motion: $1^{o}14' + 0^{o}01' = 1^{o}15'$ daily motion.

The distance apart that the Venus-Uranus square is from exactitude is Uranus less Venus : $17^{o}21' - 16^{o}52' = 0^{o}29'$ distance to exactitude. By any of the three methods, for a daily motion of $1^{o}15'$, it takes $9^{h}17^{m}$ to move 29'. The time interval is converted into degree interval and then added to the NP Sun.

Table 3 : 9 hours	$4^{s}15^{o}00'$	
Table 3 : 17 minutes	0 04 15	
NP Sun	11 04 39	+
transiting Sun	15 23 54	
less one circle	12 00 00	-
result	3 23 54	

The aspect therefore eventuates when the Sun transits $23^{o}54'$ Cancer, which is on 16 July 1972.

If use is made of Raphael's ephemerides, there are certain labour savers that are relevant.

In the aspectarian the times when planets aspect each other are given, so that for progressed planets aspecting each other, only the calculations from the time interval onwards are required (for aspects involving progressed houses, it is still necessary to do the full calculations of course). Also in the aspectarian will be found the times that the planets reach their stations. On another page in Raphael will be found the times when the Sun and Moon enter each zodiacal sign.

From the sublime to the ridiculous now ! For the mentally masochistic who like to calculate things the long way, the formula to follow is simple. Instead of first finding the time interval, the degree interval is immediately computed. The formula is:-

$$\text{degree interval} = \frac{\text{distance to exactitude}}{\text{daily motion}} \times 360^{o}$$

And then as previously.

6. Some afterwords

One reputable school of astrology recommends that the progressed Moon's motion in secondaries, be subdivided by 12 and hence give a position for each month of the year. This seems a sensible idea, and may be of assistance in finding all the lunar progressed aspects.

In section 4, I gave suggestions as to the orb allowable to progressed aspects. In slight contradiction, in the faster method, tertiaries, there will be found to be no good reason to express progressed positions to closer than a degree - although on having

found the main progressed aspects of the month, the ephemeris can again be referred to for the more precise timing.

Finally, it is likely that, if you read further into the literature on progressions, you will find mention of the use of parallels of declination. They are without doubt valid .... but I personally find them an unnecessary extra chore; adequate information can be culled from the progressions without them. (This is an opinion though, and you may well differ in time from that view).

TABLES

1. Day Numbers of the Months.

January	0	July	181	year	= days
February	31	August	212	1	= 365
March	59	September	243	2	= 730
April	90	October	273	3	= 1095
May	120	November	304	4	= 1460
June	151	December	334		

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2. Tertiary Progressions: 1 day = 1 lunar month

Years-revs-inc			Years-revs-inc			Years-revs-inc		
1	-	14- 18	29	-	388- 9	57	-	762- 1
2	-	27- 8	30	-	401- 0	58	-	776- 19
3	-	41- 25	31	-	415-16	59	-	789- 8
4	-	54- 15	32	-	428- 6	60	-	803- 25
5	-	67- 5	33	-	442-23	61	-	816- 15
6	-	81- 22	34	-	455-13	62	-	829- 6
7	-	94- 11	35	-	468- 3	63	-	843- 22
8	-	107- 1	36	-	482-20	64	-	856- 13
9	-	121- 19	37	-	495-11	65	-	869- 3
10	-	134- 9	38	-	508- 1	66	-	883- 21
11	-	148- 26	39	-	522-18	67	-	896- 10
12	-	161- 16	40	-	535- 8	68	-	909- 0
13	-	174- 6	41	-	549-25	69	-	923- 17
14	-	188- 24	42	-	562-15	70	-	936- 7
15	-	201- 13	43	-	575- 4	71	-	950- 24
16	-	214- 3	44	-	589-21	72	-	963- 14
17	-	228- 20	45	-	602-12	73	-	976- 4
18	-	241- 11	46	-	615- 2	74	-	990- 22
19	-	254- 0	47	-	629-19	75	-	1003- 11
20	-	268- 18	48	-	642- 9	76	-	1016- 1
21	-	281- 8	49	-	656-26	77	-	1030- 18
22	-	295- 26	50	-	669-16	78	-	1043- 8
23	-	308- 14	51	-	682- 6	79	-	1057- 25
24	-	321- 4	52	-	696-24	80	-	1070- 15
25	-	335- 22	53	-	709-14	81	-	1083- 5
26	-	348- 12	54	-	722- 4	82	-	1097- 24
27	-	361- 1	55	-	736-21	83	-	1110- 13
28	-	375- 19	56	-	749-12	84	-	1123- 2

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3. Conversion Tables: 24 hours = 360 degrees

hours	- s o	mins.	- o '	mins.	- o '
1	- 0.15	1	- 0.15	31	- 7.45
2	- 1.00	2	- 0.30	32	- 8.00
3	- 1.15	3	- 0.45	33	- 8.15
4	- 2.00	4	- 1.00	34	- 8.30
5	- 2.15	5	- 1.15	35	- 8.45
6	- 3.00	6	- 1.30	36	- 9.00
7	- 3.15	7	- 1.45	37	- 9.15
8	- 4.00	8	- 2.00	38	- 9.30
9	- 4.15	9	- 2.15	39	- 9.45
10	- 5.00	10	- 2.30	40	-10.00
11	- 5.15	11	- 2.45	41	-10.15
12	- 6.00	12	- 3.00	42	-10.30
13	- 6.15	13	- 3.15	43	-10.45
14	- 7.00	14	- 3.30	44	-11.00
15	- 7.15	15	- 3.45	45	-11.15
16	- 8.00	16	- 4.00	46	-11.30
17	- 8.15	17	- 4.15	47	-11.45
18	- 9.00	18	- 4.30	48	-12.00
19	- 9.15	19	- 4.45	49	-12.15
20	-10.00	20	- 5.00	50	-12.30
21	-10.15	21	- 5.15	51	-12.45
22	-11.00	22	- 5.30	52	-13.00
23	-11.15	23	- 5.45	53	-13.15
24	-12.00	24	- 6.00	54	-13.30
		25	- 6.15	55	-13.45
		26	- 6.30	56	-14.00
		27	- 6.45	57	-14.15
		28	- 7.00	58	-14.30
		29	- 7.15	59	-14.45
		30	- 7.30	60	-15.00

APPENDIX

A. Progressing the houses : further discussion

In a day, all the houses make a complete rotation, but this makes for positions that change too rapidly for most practical purposes. Astrologers generally accept a more useful rate of motion based on the idea of taking the positions of the houses at the birthtime on each successive day after birth, and then interpolating between these positions as if they were actually moving at that rate. This simple idea has been the cause of misunderstanding, and to clarify this it is necessary to examine just what a day is:

(a) a mean solar day is the one that is measured by the clock generally speaking. It is an approximation to the true solar day, which is not of constant length. The difference between the true and the mean is termed the "equation of time;" at different times of the year, it is as much as a quarter of an hour either way.

(b) a sidereal day is the time it takes for the same sidereal time to return (3 minutes 57 seconds less than 24 hours of mean time). It is basically measured against the background of the stars and not the vernal point.

(c) a true solar day is marked by the re-occurrence of the Sun conjoining the MC. This is "sundial time."

The sidereal day can be discarded here, for if you use the "normal" tropical zodiac its use would be incongruous. On practical grounds I

have not found it a practical proposition either.

The mean solar day is an approximation to the true day, and for that very reason it is not theoretically sound. This type of day is often used by astrologers for progressions, but as explained, it has no "real" meaning. The planets' positions do not radically alter between mean and true time, so for practical purposes, there is no necessity to make any especial change there (and indeed, the planets positions have throughout the exposition been expressed in mean time, even though pedantic correctness dictates the use of true time). The houses are another matter entirely, though, for even in taking the apparent daily increase, the discrepancies get into realms of numbers of degrees. In the spirit of "theory be damned!" I have tested the mode of progressing the houses by mean time, and the results (or in fact the lack of precise results) concurred with the theoretical evaluation.

Astronomically, the true solar day is measured between consequetive noons in terms of right ascension, whereas I advocate measuring this in zodiacal terms. This discrepancy will offend some, but I offer as my excuse better results. Actually, to measure the true day in right ascension is to take a measure that is scientifically convenient (as it is for example to use mean time rather than true time) for it is consistent in measure at any part of the globe. It is partly for this reason that theoretically I prefer my method, which "localises" the day, or in other words, personalises it.

B. Theory of progressions : a perspective

A natal chart simply gives the position and direction of each planet at birth; yet it would seem reasonable to consider such factors as the inherent speed of a planet, or whether a planet was changing direction shortly after birth; these factors would seem to be part of the basic potential of the person. In my view, progressions add this dimension to the chart, and further specify when a potential may be expressed on some level of existence. They mark the evolution of a person, whether in a fatalistic or a non-fatalistic way. This progressive evolutionary process is marked by the unit of the day, but there is a distinctive mode of expression of a progressed aspect, as to whether it is a secondary or a tertiary progressed aspect.

Secondary progressions are related to the solar unit of the year, and so their expression is through a solar perspective, or lens (individuality, integration, the soul, or whatever). Tertiary progressions are related to the lunar unit of the month, and so their expression is through the lunar perspective, or lens (instinctive response, habit, change, events or whatever).

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